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YOU Your boy a CAN \$10 Suit For yourself a

Suit worth \$15, \$16.50 or \$18, for For yourself a Suit of those elegant Black Corkscrew Prince Alberts for

5 & 7 West Washington St.

Big 4 Route Excursions.

July 22 to August 10, Acton.-Camp-Meeting.-Low rates every day. Special trains on Sundays, July 27, August 3 and 10, leave Indianapolis at 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

July 27, Terre Haute.—Schwaben Society Ex-cursion.—Special train leaving Indianapolis 7 A. M., returning leaves Terre Haute 7 P. M.; \$1.50 round trip, tickets good to return on all regular trains for two days.

August 3, Louisville, Ky.—Independent Sons and Daughters of Honor Excursion, via North Vernon.-Special train leaving Indianapolis at 1 A. M., returning leaves Louisville at 11:55 P. M.; \$2.50 for the round trip, tickets good to return on regular trains for two days. August 1, Maxinkuckee.-Paul Boyton's Aquat-

ic Show,-Wallace Ross and John Larcon, singlescull race, for purse of \$500. Half-fare rates on morning train, good to return next day.

August 2, 3 and 4, Chicago.—Patriarchs Militant Encampment.—\$6 for the round trip, including six admissions to the encampment; tickets good to return until August 11.

August 5 and 6, Chicago.—Patriarchs Militant Encampment.—\$4.70 for the round trip, including six admissions to the encampment; good to return until August 11.

CINCINNATI, DAYTON. TOLEDO, DETROIT,

NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, WASHINGTON,

VIA

Pullman Vestibule Line.

CHATTANOOGA, ATLANTA, MOBILE, MEW ORLEANS.

BUFFALO. NIAGARA FALLS. TORONTO, MONTBEAL.

Trains arrive and depart as follows: Depart -*3:55 am *6:30 am 110:45 am *3:05 pm 16:30 pm 10:45 am 17:25 pm 10:55 pm.

Depart—†6:30 am †10:55 am *3:05 pm †6:30 pm. Arrive—*12:35 night †9:30 am *11:15 am †7:25 pm. Daily. †Daily except Sunday. H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

CREW OF THE EGYPT LANDED.

How They Were Rescued from the Burning Steamer-Moments of Great Peril.

LONDON, July 24 .- The oil steamer Manhattan arrived at Dover to-day, and the crew of the Egypt were landed in boats. They were greeted by a large crowd of spectators and friends, and the scene was an exciting one. The stories of the survivors of the disaster were eagerly listened to. It appears that the fire broke out at 10 o'clock on the night of the 17th. It was discovered by a fireman in the starboard coal-bunker, who promptly gave the alarm. and the men were ordered to the hose and pumps. They behaved in an orderly man-ner throughout the trying ordeal. Despite their efforts, the flames blazed fiercely, and the fire continued to spread. There seemed to be no chance of escape, and the prospect was a most glooiny one. Many of the cattle on board were suffocated in their stalls. Numbers of others were terribly burned before breaking loose and rushing everboard. The bellowing of the suffering animals was horrible. At 1 o'clock, when the men were nearly exhausted and the fire had complete possession of the steamer. the German vessel Gustav Oscar, of Hamburg, bore down upon the Egypt and there was great rejoicing among the fire-besieged crew. Six of the Egypt's boats were low-ered, and by 3 o'clock all the crew had been safely transferred to the Gustav Oscar, whence they watched the burning

Egypt until noon. There should have been eight boats on the Egypt. Some of the crew say two boats were damaged by the fire and had to be abandoned, while others claim that the steamer was two boats short. The men suffered terribly from smoke, heat and overwork before help arrived. They are now being cared for in the comfortable Sailors' Home, and will proceed to London to-morrow. When the Manhattan approached the Egypt she saw the Gustav Oscar giving signals of distress. ninety-five men taken from Egypt were crowded on her decks with hardly room to stand, and the little vessel was almost sinking. The Man-hattan quickly lowered her boats and transferred the sufferers to her own decks. Captain Sumner's face is badly burned and his eyes are much injured. All the Egypt's crew speak in high praise of their accommodations and treatment aboard the Manhattan. According to the official statement the fire started in some bales of cotton over the boilers. It also damaged the pumps so as to greatly impair their usefulness. The Egypt was one hundred miles from Land's End when the fire broke out.

Killed by Swallowing Her False Teeth. NEW YORK, July 24.-A peculiar case was brought to the attention of the coroner's office in Brooklyn to-day. A woman, suf-fering from paralysis, swallowed her false teeth and then died. The unfortunate vic-tim was Mary Allen, thirty-two years old, of No. 39 Flatbush avenue. For some time she had been suffering with paralysis. At I o'cleck this morning she was taken ill and became unconscious. Her husband attended her, assisted by her mother. Mrs. Allen had retired without having removed her false teeth from her mouth, and when she became ill they became loose and disarranged. Her relatives tried to remove the teeth, which then fell down her throat. All efforts to dislodge the teeth were unsuccessful. Mrs. Allen breathed with great difficulty, and an ambulance was sum-moned. Ambulance Surgeon Kimball, who answered the call, succeeded in getting the teeth clear of the woman's throat, but she died soon afterward.

The Sea Wing Was Overloaded.

RED WING, Minn., July 24.—The govern-ment inspectors have secured the names of 214 persons who were on board the ill-fated steamer Sea Wing, which was wrecked in the storm on Lake Pepin. The steamer and barge were allowed by law to carry only same assignee.

175 persons. The penalty for violating is The liabilities are estimated at \$130,000 and the nominal value of stock at \$90,000.

Fair weather; stationary temperature.

One-Half Off -- ON --STRAW HATS. LIGHT STIFF HATS

> \$1.24. One-Fifth Off

ALL SUMMER GOODS

150 doz. Flowing-End Tecks In Silk, Grenadine and Satin.

36 cents -India Gauze Undershirts

25 cents, at WHEN

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG & CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

CRUSHED IN A TENEMENT

Three-Story Building at Savannah, Ga., Wrecked by a Mysterious Explosion.

Sleeping Occupants Buried in the Ruins-Three Killed and Seven Injured-Two Men and a Powder-Mill Blown to Fragments.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.-W. J. Bullard's boarding-house, a three-story brick dwelling, No. 203 Congress street, was blown up at 12 o'clock this morning. Three persons were killed and six injured, two of whom will probably die. There were thirteen people in the house. The explosion shattered the walls, which collapsed in an instant and fell a mass of ruins. Most of the occupants of the house were asleep, and were hurled from their beds and either buried under the falling debris or thrown on top of it.

The killed are Mrs. W. J. Bullard, -Lockley and Gus Robie.

The wounded are John Roberts, right ankle fractured and concussion of the brain from the shock; L. J. Tate, contusion of the face and chest; Meldon Hywood (colored), shoulder dislocated and bruised; J. A. Rimes, slightly bruised; Edward S. Everett, slightly bruised; Mrs. Edward S. Everett, bruised; Sam King (colored), badly injured about the body.

The first person taken out of the ruins was L. J. Tate, collector of the Citizens' Bank, who was sleeping on the second floor and was pinned down by fallen timbers. A few minutes later the mangled body of Mrs. Bullard was found eight feet under a pile of bricks, beneath the room where she was sleeping. Pobie's body was taken out at 3 o'clock, and was laid in Franklin square on a mattress. Robie came here from New York about a month ago and was employed by McDonough & Co. as scroll man. He slept in the front hall on the second floor, and was found under a sheet on the bed, where he had evidently been killed as he slept. He was about forty years old. The body of Lockley was found about 4 o'clock. It was the last taken out of the building. J. A. Rimes, who was sleeping in the front room on the third floor with Roberts, was hurled to the second floor and was pinned between the bed and floor until he was pulled out by the firemen. He did not see Roberts after the explosion occurred. The first he heard was a grinding noise, and then came the crash, and then a blank. The next he knew he was being taken out from under the debris. He was slightly bruised. Mr. Bullard, who was sleeping with his wife, had a marvelous escape, and received but a few slight bruises. Mrs. Bullard was dead when taken out. She was fearfully crushed.

The cause of the explosion is a mystery." There are many rumors of an ugly nature, but hobody will take the responsibility of making a direct statement. One man insinuated that there had been a row in the house toward the end of a jollification in which the inmates had been indulging. Lamps were used instead of gas, and it is said there was no meter in the house. though it was supplied with gas-pipes throughout. Most people therefore are un-able to see how the explosion could have been caused by gas. The building was a three-story tenement, built in the French flat style, and faced north and south, the two top floors being used as sleeping apartments. The explosion blew the entire building to the northward. Some of the furniture was blown across into St. Julien street, into splinters. while the flying bricks went as far as Bay street, the entire structure collapsing outward on Congress street.

Attempt to Burn a Big Hotel. NEW YORK, July 24 .- An attempt was made yesterday afternoon to burn down the Grand Union Hotel, corner of Fortysecond street and Fourth avenue, by an incendiary. A bell-boy discovered smoke issuing from the air shaft on the second floor. He found a bundle of rags which had been placed on the sill of the shaft afire. The flames were extinguished without alarm or damage. The hotel contained about five hundred people, and great loss of life would undoubtedly have resulted had the fire not been discovered.

Powder-Mill and Two Men Blown to Atoms PATERSON, N. J., July 24.-At 8 o'clock this morning the corning-mill of the Laflin & Rand powder-works at Mountain View blew up with terrific force. The men who were working in the building at the time were instantly killed. Pieces of the building were blown in all directions. Some of them were found a great distance off. The men's bodies were picked up in little pieces and put together in a sack. There was not enough of them left to fill more than one

Losses by Fire. CINCINNATI, July 24 .- The Lehr cultivator-works at Fremont, O., burned to-day. Loss, \$15,000: insurance, \$8,000.

Washington, July 24.—The carriage manufactory and warehouse of Charles C. Wal ter was burned to-night. Loss, \$50,000. SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 24.—At the village of Earlville, Mason county, this morning, fire destroyed the opera-house and a number of small stores. Loss, \$55,000, with about \$25,000 insurance.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.-Fire at Bowling Green, this morning, destroyed Morris & Co.'s dry-goods store, Hines & Co.'s grocery, and Hamilton & Cates's jeans clothing factory. Loss, \$22,000; insured for \$11,000.

CHICAGO, July 24.—The Alston Manufacturing Company's establishment, corner of Currier and Crittenden streets, filled with paints and dry colors, was nearly destroyed by fire to-night. The company occupied a long three-story and basement brick structure, which is now a complete wreck. Damage to the stock and machinery aggregates \$100,000 and the building \$30,000. The loss is fully insured.

Business Embarrassments.

New York, July 24.—The firm of Stadler & Co., retail clothiers, No. 461 Broadway, made an assignment to-day to Isidore Rosenheim, without preferences. Henry M. Stadler made an assignment to the

Debate in the Senate on the Question of Voting Money for Their Support.

The Appropriation Bill Finally Passed with the Amounts as Fixed by the House-\$8,330 for the Rensselaer (Ind.) School.

Torrey Bankruptcy Measure Adopted by the House by a Vote of 117 to 84.

Friends of the River and Harbor Bill Growing Anxious--Free Coinage and the Value of the Silver Dollar-Dr. Mary Walker.

INDIAN SCHOOLS.

Catholics Secure a Large Share of the Money

Voted for Their Support. WASHINGTON, July 24.—The Senate resumed consideration of the Indian appropriation bill to-day. An amendment which provoked discussion was one increasing an appropriation of \$100,000 for the support of Indian schools to \$150,000, including the construction of a school building at Blackfeet agency, Montana. Mr. Vest opposed the amendment as the introduction of a system intended to abolish denominational education among the Indians. He spoke of an official visit which he had made to an Indian agency seven or eight years ago, and of his observation of the work of the Catholic Church in educating the Indians. A school building which had been erected there by the Catholic Church was then standing unoccupied because the agent would not permit the Jesuits to teach any of the Indian children. His opinions on the subject were fixed. The Jesuits had succeeded better than any other people living in the education of Indians. Whatever prejudice, if that was the proper word, he might have against the Society of Jesus, he had to say that much as an educated Prot-

Mr. Davis also opposed the amendment, and spoke of the efforts of Catholic missionaries at the Blackfeet agency. These good people, he said, had applied to those philanthropic ladies, the Misses Drexel, of Philadelphia, and had obtained \$20,000. which they had expended in a school build-ing recently completed. These men were now to be told not only that there was to be a government school put on that reser-vation in competition with them, but that they were to have no contract whatever for the education of the Indians, as had been plainly implied in the correspondence between the Commissioner of Indian Af-fairs and the persons in authority in the

Mr. Vest explained his position to be that, if the Catholics were doing better in educating the Indians than other denominations, he was in favor of the Catholies: and that, if the Presbyterians or the Bap-tists were doing better, he was in favor of them. But he was convinced that the Catholics were far more efficient among the Indians than any Protestant denomination could be. No other denomination could take their place, because the Indians, like all other people emerging from barbarism, had received religious impressions that were permanent. He did not care whether it might be called religion or superstition. The Indians were Catholics and would remain Catholics. There were tribes which had received from some peculiar personal influences a direction towards a particular Protestant denomination. He knew a tribe in Montana nearly all of whose members had a distinct leaning to the Baptist Church, through a personal regard for one or two men who had gone among them, lived with them and adopted their traditions, to a certain extent; and there were some English missionaries in Alaska who seemed to have been created for that very

The discussion was continued by Mr. Teller, who also spoke of the Catholics as the most successful educators of the Indians, and by Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who gave figures to show the great difference in expense between the government schools for Indians and those carried on by the religious denominations. He ridiculed the idea put forward by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the necessity of high education for Indian children, so as to make them "leaders of thought," and said that it was much more important for them to learn how to carry on farms, build houses and raise cattle. The cheap contract schools, Mr. Jones argued, ought to be maintained, and no feeling of sectarian prejudice ought to be allowed to operate against a church simply because it had shown a disposition to go forward and spend more money and exercise more thought, and labor, and diligence in the good work than other churches or denominations had done. After further debate the amendment was

An amendment appropriating \$25,000 for the erection of an Indian industrial school near the village of Flandreau, S. D., was discussed and agreed to; also a like amend-ment for an industrial school near Mandan,

The next amendments were to strike out two items-one of \$8,330 for the support and education of sixty Indian pupils at St. Joseph's Normal School, at Rensselaer. Ind. and one of \$12,500 for one hundred Indian children at the Holy Family Indian School at Blackfeet Agency, Mont.

Mr. Dawes spoke of the relatively large appropriations made for Catholic Indian schools, the amount for 1889 being \$356,000, as against \$204,000 for schools of all other denominations. The Indian Bureau had adopted the policy of not enlarging the connection of the government with denominational schools. That policy had been supposed to have allayed the agitation of the question on all sides. But there was a very efficient, and urgent, and active Catholic bureau of missions Washington city which was very earnest in pushing Catholic Indian schools on the government. The Indian Bureau having declined to enter into a contract for the three new schools in Indiana, California and Montana, this mission buread had gone to the House of Representatives and had obtained the insertion of those three items. The Senate committee on appropriations had thought that it would allow the item for the California school because it belonged to the mission which had been at work in southern California for 125 years. If he wished to discuss the differences between Catholic and other schools, he would want no better object lesson than the difference between the mission Indians in southern California and the aggressive Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The mission Indians had been under the influence of the Catholic Church for 125 years and were to-day as incapable of self-support as so many babies. The committee on appropriations, Mr. Dawes went on to say, had shrunk from doing anything that might awaken a religious discussion on the subject of Indian schools. It could do nobody any good. That was why the committee had recommended the striking out of the two items for public schools in Indiana and Montana. If they were kept in the bill, the Episco-

do more harm than it could possibly do Mr. Reagan declared himself opposed to any connection between church and state, and to all denominational schools. He would have all the Indian schools carried on under the control of the United States government.

Dr. Davis said the Indian children were wards of the Nation, and if the government chose to educate them in Catholic schools, Methodist schools, or Baptist schools, it had a right to do so. The government had a right to take advantage of the facilities by request of the Labor Alliance, intro-which the pioneers of Christianity offered duced a bill in the Senate to-day to secure

it. As to the connection between church and state, Mr. Davis said that, from the beginning of time, it was only when the influences of Christianity had been brought to bear on the minds of the Indians that they had made the least step towards civilization. When he saw a man stooping down to raise up that degraded race, it did not matter to him [Mr. Davis] whether that man wore the surplice of the Catholic priest or the simpler garb of the Protestant minister.

or the simpler garb of the Protestant minister.

Mr. Jones of Arkansas argue d that the Indians should be allowed to select the schools to which their children should be sent, and if they chose to send them to denominational schools the government should contribute to their support.

Mr. Turpie argued against striking out the item for the school in Indiana, and Mr. Power against striking out the item for Montana. The vote was taken, and the amendments were rejected—yeas, 19; nays, 27—so the items for Rensselaer, Ind., Banning, Cal., and Blackfeet Agency, Mont., are retained in the bill.

There being no further amendments re-

There being no further amendments re-ported by the committee on appropriations, the reading of the bill was continued to its close without any discussion or interrup-tion. Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Power then offered several amendments, and the bill was reported to the Senate, and all the amendments agreed to by the committee of the whole were concurred and the bill passed.

TORREY BANKRUPTCY BILL

Passed by the House, with Unimportant Amendments, by a Vote of 117 to 84. Washington, July 24 .- The journal having been read and approved, the House proceeded, after a short parliamentary wrangle. to vote upon the committee amendments to the bankruptcy bill. These amendments are principally verbal and informal in their character. In view of the fact that the bill had never been read in the House, Mr. Mc-Millin of Tennessee demanded a separate

vote on each amendment, and much time was thus consumed. disposed of, on motion of Mr. Reilly of Pennsylvania an amendment was adopted enforcing the laws of the States giving

wages for labor a preference. The vote was then taken on the minority substitute, which is known as the "voluntary bankruptcy bill." This was disagreed to—yeas 74, nays 125.

The Torrey bankruptcy bill was then passed, with unimportant amendments—yeas 117, pays 84. The only Indiana member recorded in the affirmative was Mr. Owen. Those voting against the bill were: Messrs. Brookshire, Bynum, Cheadle, Cooper, Holman, Martin, Parrett and Shively. The House then adjourned.

RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

Its Friends Trying to Have It Passed by the Senate Ahead of the Tariff.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senator Cullom said that the river and harbor bill will certainly be passed at this session of Congress. "It is only a question of a few weeks at most," he continued. "The committee on commerce has instructed Chairman Frye to consult the managers of the tariff bill and learn their views upon the question of giving way to the river and harbor bill in case the tariff debate runs alorg beyond a reasonable time. There is such a demand for action on the tariff that we are willing to let the river and harbor bill wait a vote on the other, but if the debate is unduly prolonged the committee on commerce will insist on consideration of its measure as an appropri-

Senator Morrill, chairman of the finance committee, was asked whether or not he would consent to having the river and he ber bill taken up as proposed, and he said he would not. "We shall insist," he said, "upon proceeding with the tariff bill to a conclusion without interruption."

The friends of the bill are very anxious to have it taken up and disposed of as promptly as possible, for they recognize the force of the argument which is being used by its opponents to the effect that it is now already so late in the session that before the bill can be passed, come out of conference, become a law and be put into practical operation by the War Department it will be too late for contractors to do any work this fall on account of the weather: that when the next Congress convenes in December it can pass a river and harbor bill which will become law in plenty of time for the contractors to begin work in the spring. This argument is employed by those who are constitutionally opposed to the river and harbor bill, and also by those who, like Mr. Cannon, are anxious to keep down the appropriations, and would like to strike out the river and harbor bill. with its \$25,000,000 and more.

ANOTHER SILVER BILL. Senator Morgan Wants Free Coinage and the

Value of the Dollar Fixed. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Mr. Morgan introduced a bill in the Senate to-day to fix the limit of value and to provide for the free coinage of silver, and it was read and referred to the committee on finance. It recites that the market price of silver bullion is rapidly approaching the value of gold on the standard relation fixed by the laws of the United States, and that there is no provision of law for the coinage of standard silver dollars or the purchase of silver bullion by the government when the value of silver bullion exceeds \$1 for 3714 grains of pure silver. It, therefore, provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar of 41212 grains of standard silver, or 25 8-10 grains of gold; that these coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit it at any mint to be formed into dollars or was the same as had already received a ma-

bars for his benefit and without charge. He called the special attention of the finance committee to the bill, which, he said, jority of seventeen in the Senate. He had introduced it because he was conviced that. in the rapid advance in the price of silver bullion in the market of the world, the time was not far distant, to say the least of it, when silver and gold builion would be on a par with each other. When that time did arrive the law as it now stood would not permit the government to buy silver bullion if there was any shade of apprecia-tion in its price beyond the price of gold, and there was no provision of law for the coinage of any silver except that purchased before silver had reached that point. In view of what appeared to be in the air, as well as on land and on the sea, in regard to the immediate future of the country, he thought it would be well enough to make sure that silver or gold bullion would not be withdrawn from the United States by other interested governments and hoarded up in their great banking institutions.

DR. MARY WALKER.

A Cripple for Life by Reason of a Broken Leg -\$10,000 for Her Army Services. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—The introduction of a bill by Senator Evarts to-day for the relief of Dr. Mary Walker, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay her \$10,000 for her services and sufferings as assistant surgeon in the Union army during the war of the rebellion, affords the opportunity to patians, and the Methodists, and the Baptists would say that they had not been fairly treated. If the bars were let down the government would be abandoning the position taken—that the status quo should remain—and would be throwing into the remain—and would be throwing into the friends. Some weeks after receiving this injury she appeared in Buffalo to fulfill say that the erratic woman has probably this injury she appeared in Buffalo to fulfill a lecture engagement, and suffered, while on the stage, a refracture of the bone, but was not aware for some time of the extent of her misfortune. Since then she has been confined to her bed or room, and expects to remain a cripple for life. She is in sadly reduced circumstances, and the appropriation, if it is secured, will not be sufficient to maintain her in comfort.

The Prince of Demagogues. WASHINGTON, July 24.-Mr. Voorhees,

the constitutional right and freedom of trade, speech and press within the limits of the Republic, and he asked, in view of the respectable source from which it emanated that it should be printed in full in the Record.

Mr. Sherman objected to the printing in the Record as being unusual. Mr. Voorhees—The Alliance will take no-tice of the objection and where it came

Confirmations by the Senate. WASHINGTON, July 24.-The Senate, in secret session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: E. P. Seeds, of Iowa, associate justice Supreme Court of New Mexico; Chas. T. Stanton, collector of customs, Stonington, Conn. Postmasters— J. A. Provoost, Pecatonica, Ill.; L. F. Tromly, Shawneetown, Ill.; J. L. Lucas, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Big Purchase of Bonds, WASHINGTON, July 24 .- The Secretary of the Treasury purchased \$6,250,000 four per cents. at prices ranging from \$1.2214 to \$1.24, and \$482,500 four-and-a-halfs at \$1.0314 to

General Notes.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 24 .- Fourth-class postmasters for Indiana were appointed to-day as follows: Sardinia, Decatur county, D. J. More, vice O. P. McDowell, resigned; Shoals, Martin county, S. N. Gwin, vice S. M. Reeve, resigned.

The President to-day appointed Edward B. Smith postmaster at Whitehall, Ill.
Chairman Frye, of the Senate committee on commerce, has been authorized to consult with Mr. Aldrich, of the finance committee, in charge of the tariff bill, and arrange for a prompt consideration of the river and harbor bill.

A resolution was introduced in the House to-day to permit Lieut.-Col. H. C. Corbin, assistant adjutant-general United States army, to accept a civil position in the service of the world's Columbian exposition.

REPUBLICAN ASSASSINATED

T. M. B. Cook, of Jasper County, Mississippi, Killed by Political Opponents.

Riddled with Buckshot for Making a Speech to the Colored People-Noted Union Scout and His Son Shot in Arkansas.

MERIDIAN, Miss., July 24.-T. M. B. Cook a widely-known Republican politician of Jasper county, who was a candidate for Congress on the Republican ticket in this district at the election two years ago, was assassinated yesterday afternoon, near Mount Zion Church, in Jasper county. He was a candidate for the constitutional convention, and is reported to have made a very incendiary speech during the day, which probably led to his death, the particulars of which are not known. He was found late in the afternoon, and had apparently been dead several hours, having been hit by fifteen buckshot. Marsh Cook, as he was known, had the reputation of being a turbulent spirit in the community, and his chief desire seemed to be to antagonize amd engender all the race prejudices possible. He received no encouragement in this course from either white Republicans or negroes of Jasper county, and it is said he had been warned repeatedly against the course he had mapped out, which was apparently based on the expected passage of the force bill. His general status in the Republican party was stated in an interview to-day by Judge T. M. Hancock, postmaster of this city, to have been traitorous and unsound, and respectable Republicans tabooed him, having been before the convention at Quitman, two years ago, as a candidate for Congress, and did not receive a single vote. He was considered a firebrand, and after he turned his attention to inciting the negroes against the whites, few are surprised at his

Noted Union Scout and His Son Killed. FORT SMITH, Ark., July 24.-News reached here this afternoon of the killing to-day at Magazine, Logan county, of Captain William Ellington and his son, W. E. Ellington, by W. D. McInturf, a well-known detective. McInturf escaped and officers here have been telegraphed to look out for him. Ellington was a famous scout on the Union side during the war, and made a record equal to that of any man in the army. He is widely known and has numerous friends throughout the country. Mc-Inturf has been an officer and detective in Logan county for many years, and has figured in several serious local difficulties, politically and otherwise. No particulars of the tragedy can be obtained at this writing. Great excitement prevails in Logan county over it, and the news is creating some excitement here, as Ellington was well and favorably known. especially among the business men.

Tillman in Fear of Assassination. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.-B. R. Tillman, the Farmers' Alliance candidate for Governor, arrived here yesterday, but did not speak at the Democratic mass-meeting which took place to-day, because he fears assassination. A squad of policemen and detectives was stationed at his hotel all yesterday and this morning, and was reinforced by one hundred of Tillman's chosen band from Edgefield later in the day. No fears are entertained here for his molestation, although the city is thick with rumors of a very wild character.

Sheriff Killed and Two Deputies Wounded. St. Louis, July 24.-Later advices from Lewisville, Ark., are to the effect that Sheriff Lemay and a posse attempted to arrest Dr. Chisholm yesterday; that the Doctor resisted with both shotgun and Winchester rifle, and that the sheriff was killed and two of his posse mortally wounded. This affair is the sequel of the shooting scrape which occurred at Lewisville Tuesday, in which Dr. Chisholm blew off Sam Stone's head with a shotgun, as detailed in these dispatches last night.

One Fatal Accident Causes Another. PITTSBURG, Pa., July 24.—This evening an express on the West Pennsylvania railroad struck a two-horse team and a driver at a crossing near Herr's Station. The driver and team were killed instantly. A gang of laborers who were constructing a sewer at the roadside became so frightened at the accident that they let go their hold on a large cast iron pipe. The pip fell into the ditch and upon two men, killing one and fatally injuring the other.

Gagged the Watchman and Robbed the Bank OMAHA, Neb., July 24.—Three unknown men seized night watchman Woodward at Weeping Water at an early hour yesterday morning, bound and gagged him and tied him to a tree in the suburbs. They then returned to town where they effected an entrance into the Commercial Bank and drilled into the vault, but were unable to open the time-lock safe. They stole about Lynch, is here on personal, as well as perabout 7 o'clock in the morning.

Twenty Miles of Track Washed Out. DENVER, July 24.—The washout on the Colorado Central railroad is the most disastrous that has occurred since the road was built. The loss is approximated at \$250,000. The amount of track washed out covers altogether a distance of twenty miles, five miles from the forks of the creek to Smith Hill, and fifteen miles from Golden to Floyd Hill. The iron bridge at the forks of the creek looks like a bundle of wire, it has been so tangled up.

South Carolina's Fire-Eater Now Says He Wants the Election Bill Passed.

He Regards It as Necessary to Solidify Southern Bourbons and Save the Party from Going to Wreck-Not in Favor of a Boycott.

Mr. Blaine's Course in the Behring Sea Dispute Universally Commended.

His Letters Praised as Masterly Documents by Democratic Senators-Possibility that Arbitration Will Be the Outcome.

CHANGING THEIR MINDS.

Democrats Favor the Election Bill, Hoping It Will Solidify Their Party.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, July 24. - Congressman Hemphill, of South Carolina, who, it will be rememdered, led the fight of the Democrats in the House against the Lodge election bill, said to your correspondent this afternoon: "So far from being opposed to the election bill, I honestly would like the Senate to pass it, and would like to see the bill become a law before the next congressional elections. The Farmers' Alliance is playing such havoc with our party in my State that nothing short of the Lodge bill would rally the party and save us from an overwhelming defeat. I admit that I was bitterly opposed to the bill, but I now see in it the only hope of my party against com-

plete disintegration and political ruin." It is known that the Congressmen of Georgia and other Southern States take exactly the same view. Of all the Congressmen from Georgia only two, Messrs. Crisp and Turner, are sure of re-election. Several others have declared themselves out of the race, and Governor Gordon himself, who, until a day or two ago, was believed to have a walk-over for Joseph Brown's seat in the Senate, now admits that the chances are that Livingston, the Alliance candidate, will defeat him. It is plainly hinted that Senator Gorman, who is the leader of the Democrats in their supposed opposition to the bill, is secretly favoring its passage as a political move in order that it may solidify the party all

over the country.
It is understood that Mesers. Spooner and Hoar, of the Senate committee on privileges and elections, who have been charged with the work of revising the Lodge bill, have finished their draft of the measure and sent it to the printer.

Not in Favor of a Boycott. BALTIMORE, July 24.-Mr. E. C. Heald, president of the Corn and Flour Exchange, has received the following Telegram:

ATLANTA, Ga., July 24. Please wire answer (paid) giving your views of suggestion to hold convention of Southern business men to consider what is best for the South to do if the force bill becomes a law. Do you favor united action of the Commercial South EDITOR CONSTITUTION, CLARK HOWELL, Manager.

President Heald made answer that he did not think that the exchange could act as a body. Mr. Heald said to a reporter to-day: "One of the prohibited things in the exchange is politics. The charter expressly forbids any interference in political matters whatever, although the members of the exchange may take what action they please as individuals. As presiding officer I answered the telegram sent me in the

only way possible. The Sun, of this city, says: "With regard to the boycott of the Constitution, we think it is impracticable, impolitic and unwise. Many of the bitterest enemies of peace, quiet and good government in the South are men who have for years found their best customers in that section. It might not be amiss, by a better distribution of orders, to teach such men on which side their bread is buttered. They ought to be led to give, some thought, at least, to the situation, feelings and convictions of the people from whom they draw their wealth. But a general boycott of all Northern manufacturers and farmers-the innocent and guilty alike-would be as impolitic, we think, as it would be unjust."

Not Indorsed at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 24.—There is no sentiment in this city, as far as can be ascertained, in favor of the scheme indorsed by Governor Gordon to boycott the business men of the North in the event of the passage of the force bill. Savannah business men are trying to arouse a sentiment among the business men of the North against the bill. Their board of trade has passed resolutions with that end in view, and these resolutions as a circular are being sent over the country.

Mobile Not in Sympathy. MOBILE, Ala., July 24.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted a reply to the Atlanta boycott proposition. The chamber declared that it has no sympathey with the suggestion. It opposes the force bill, but relies upon friendly political and commercial relations with the people of the North and East to prevent its passage, and should it become a law the people of Mobile will obey its provisions and appeal to the enlightened sentiment of the country for its

Birmingham Repudiates the Suggestion. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., July 24.-The Age-Herald made a canvass of the business men of the city to-day for expressions of opinion on the Atlanta proposition to boycott the North in the event of the passage of the federal election bill. Only one man, a real-estate agent, favored the idea. All say it is foolish and many denounce it as wicked. The feeling in Birmingham is one of indig-nation that such a movement should be

Montgomery Will Give No Aid. MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 24.-At a largely-attended meeting of the Montgomery Industrial and Commercial Association today, resolutions were adopted protesting against the force bill. A resolution was also adopted stating that the association is opposed to, and will in no event lend its aid to any measure looking to a boycott of Northern and Western markets.

Newspaper Advice Unheeded at Home. ATLANTA, Ga., July 24.- A public meeting was held in the Chamber of Commerce here to-day. Resolutions protesting against the passage of the election bill were passed. The resolutions ignored the proposed boycott against Northern tradesmen.

Views of John R. Lynch.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24. - The Times-Democrat's Natchez, Miss., special says: The Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, John R. haps political affairs. He is, of course, strongly in favor of the passage of the federal election bill, and if such should be the case the Republicans of this district will nominate a candidate for Congress. The present postmaster here, Henry C. Griffin, it is said, will be the sacrifice offered on the altar of political advancement. Lynch is heartily in favor of the force bill, which, he is of the opinion, is badly needed. No difficulty in operating the bill will result, to his thinking. According to his idea of the position, unless the federal election law is passed; (and which in his